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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the North Carolina Argus.

V. C. BARRINGER'S ADDRESS AT CONCORD.

On the 17th inst., according to previous notice, Victor C. Barringer, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens of Cabarrus, at Concord. The court-room was crowded, and the audience gave an attentive hearing to the very able and eloquent address of the earnest, clear headed and patriotic-hearted speaker. If any one came there with doubts as to the justness, propriety, and equity of equal taxation, he could not have left, after hearing Mr. Barringer's conclusive address, without having every doubt entirely dispelled. The able speaker showed himself a perfect master of the subject. He traced it historically, and showed conclusively that our fathers, in 1777, adopted the ad valorem, or equal taxation, principle in raising revenue, and that they applied it to the four leading subjects of taxation at that time, viz: land, negroes, cattle and stock in trade, and that the tax was one shilling to the one hundred pounds worth, which was increased, as the emergencies of the case required, to two, three, four, five and six shillings, in our struggle for independence; and that the white poll began at one shilling and increased in the same proportion. He went on to show that it was equal, just, and right; that the land was paying more than double its just proportion of the public taxes; that money at interest, stock in trade, and various other articles were unduly taxed, whilst negroes (even those that paid tax at all) were paying less than their just proportion according to value, and the untaxed part, constituting nearly half of the value of the negro property of the State, paid nothing at all to the treasury; that it was a species of property requiring fully as much if not more protection than any other—was much more productive, and could be much more speedily turned into cash.

He showed that if the whole property was taxable according to value, no one could reasonably complain, for all would then be equal, and that ten cents on the one hundred dollars would be amply sufficient to raise enough to support the Government; that equal taxation—ad valorem, or according to the value—would reduce the taxes on land from twenty cts. on the $100 worth to ten cents, and that the taxes on negroes would be on some of them raised, and on others diminished, as they were more or less valuable; that a negro worth $500 would pay 50 cents, that one worth $800 would pay 80 cents, the same as the present poll tax, one worth $1000 would pay $1, and so on in proportion to value; that it would not be necessary to tax the small and inconsiderable subjects complained of by demagogues to mislead the people and excite their prejudices—such as pigs and poultry, tin cups and pewter-spoons, Bibles and such inconsiderable articles; but that the principle of equal taxation would only apply to articles of substantial value. That the Convention would at all events only settle principles for common and general action, and that it would be the duty of the Legislature in framing a revenue bill to apply those principles, and that in doing so, they never would descend to those small trifles. That the white poll tax and various other species of taxable subjects would still remain specific—such as pedlars' licenses, circuses and such like things which were transient, and not to be valued.

He compared the two platforms of the parties, and showed the superiority of the Whig over the Democratic. That whilst the Whig platform insisted upon taxing all property worth taxing according to value, discriminating only in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her own citizens, the Democratic platform went for equal taxation on everything but slaves, and wished the constitutional restriction to remain, thus making slaveholders a privileged class—"enjoying privileges and immunities" beyond any other class of the citizens—in opposition to our bill of rights; that whilst our bill of rights declares that "no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred" and whilst it abhors "perpetuities and monopolies" as "contrary to the genius of a free State," it is also declared that "*no* man or *set* of *men* are entitled to *exclusive* or *separate* emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services;" and that by allowing the holders of slaves exemption from taxation for all under 12 and over 50, they are enjoying separate and exclusive privileges as a class beyond the non-slaveholding class; that the non-slaveholding class constituted nineteen-twentieths of the population of the State, and these privileges given to slaveholders would array the non-slaveholders who were doubly taxed, against the institution. That as a slaveholder, he scorned the unjust boon and only asked for and would forever demand, the right and privilege of paying equally with all his brethren taxes to support the Government which protected his property, according to the value of the property, whether it should be in land, negroes, money or stock of any kind. That then all would feel an equal interest in supporting all our institutions alike, and would fight more freely for our constitutional rights.

But I have not time to notice at large his admirable address. He spoke about three hours, and at times was truly eloquent, and throughout the whole speech was clear, conclusive and animated. He is a graceful speaker and a gallant and glorious champion of the rights of the free and independent citizens of the old North State, and I hope he will be heard frequently during the canvass both on State policy and Federal politics. EQUAL TAXATION.

Total receipts of Cotton, 4,206,683 bales, against 3,458,669 last year. Increase 748,014.

University of North Carolina.—The examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina will begin on Monday, the 28th of May instant, and continue until the day of the College Commencement, on Thursday, the 7th of June.

Under a resolution of the Board, the following members have been selected to superintend the examination: Daniel M. Barringer, William H. Battle, Robert R. Bridgers, William A. Graham, Walter F. Leak.

The Standing Committee of Visitation for the year 1860, consists of His Excellency, John W. Ellis, Gov. of the State, and President *ex-officio*. Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., President of the College. Thomas S. Ashe, William W. Avery, Daniel M. Barringer, William A. Blount, Thomas Bragg, George F. Davidson, William Eaton, Jr., Burgess S. Gaither, Solomon Graves, James F. E. Hardy, Frederick J. Hill, William W. Holden, William Lander, Matthias E. Manly, Bartholomew F. Moore, Rufus L. Patterson, David S. Reid, DeWitt C. Stone, Joseph M. Taylor, Will. H. Washington, Nicholas L. Williams.

Referring to the above advertisement in yesterday's Standard, that paper says:—

"We learn that there will be more than eighty gentlemen upon whom the first degree of A. B. will be conferred, on the first Thursday of June.

"This Institution is in a more flourishing condition than ever before, over five hundred matriculates, and at least sixteen of the States are now represented at the University, students from the North, South, East and West, and the cry is still they come to be instructed on all matters of Science, Art and Morality. If the people of this State do not foster and encourage "so far as in them lies" such an institution, they deserve condemnation.

"The Academic Board is now larger and better than ever, and nearly all parts of the Union are also represented in it, (we believe one Professor is from California,) and nearly all creeds of christendom are alike represented."

Medical Society of North Carolina.—The eleventh annual meeting of this Society was held in Washington on the 20th of April. There were a large number of physicians in attendance from the mountains to the seaboard, and an additional number of thirty new members, who joined the Society. It is in a flourishing and prosperous state.

Dr. Edward Warren resigned the editorship of the *Medical Journal*, having been lately elected to a Professorship in the University of Maryland; and Doctors C. E. Johnson and S. S. Satchwell were elected its editors.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Howard, of Warrenton. Subject—"Dignity and utility of the medical profession and the duties of medical men."

Dr. N. J. Pittman, of Tawborough, was re-elected President, and Drs. J. J. Summerell, G. H. Hodges, C. J. Murphy, and W. A. B. Norcom Vice-Presidents. Secretary, Dr. W. G. Thomas; Treasurer, C. W. Graham; Orator, Dr. D. T. Tayloe, of Washington.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at Morganton in May 1861.—*Ral. Standard.*

Democratic Elector of the 4th District.—In consequence of the resignation of Paul C. Cameron, Esq., the Executive Committee met at Franklinton, Thursday, and appointed, to fill his place, H. W. Miller, Esq. The Hon. A. W. Venable was appointed assistant elector.

Correction.—In the proceedings of the Opposition District Convention published in the Herald of the twenty sixth, Charles Baker is put down as being one of the sub Electors for Bladen county. It should have been James Baker.—*Wil. Herald.*

Military Convention.—It is proposed that a convention of all the Commissioned Officers of the State, both militia and volunteers, be held in the City of Raleigh some time in May or June, and it is requested that the militia and volunteers of Wake county consider the matter, and fix the time for holding said convention. The object is to agree upon a plan for a revisal of the Militia Code to be recommended to the next legislature. *Raleigh Standard.*

Great Fire at New Orleans.—A dreadful conflagration occurred in New Orleans on Monday, in which fifty small houses were consumed. The loss is estimated at over five hundred thousand dollars.

Great Fire in Trinidad.—The Star of the West at New York on Monday reports that a fire occurred on the 19th inst, in the valley of Trinidad, extending eighteen miles, sweeping down all standing cane on the Sugar estates. The loss is estimated at a million and a half dollars. It is also estimated that it will reduce the production of the Sugar crop on the island, over eight thousand hogsheads.

Burning of the Steamer A. T. Lacy.—Thirteen Lives Lost.—The steamboat A. T. Lacy from St. Louis for New Orleans, was burned Thursday night. Her passengers and officers were saved with the exception of seven children and six of the crew, who are known to be lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss; the former was valued at $60,000, the latter at $120,000.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer J. C. Calhoun exploded on the 29th ult. at Ridleyville, Ga. The acting Captain, Crawford, was mortally injured. Hugh Atkins, second engineer, and two of the passengers were dangerously wounded. Six negro deck hands were killed.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, near Beaumont, Chatham county, N. C., on the morning of the 23d April, by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Miss MOLLIE E., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gaston E. Brown, to Mr. JOHN QUINCY HEADEN, of Beaumont.

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on Thursday the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, Esq., to Miss MARY LOUISA SYME, daughter of John W. Syme, Esq.

DIED,

Departed this life, in Richmond county, N. C., on the morning of the 26th ult., WILLIAM FRANKLIN McMILLAN, after a protracted illness of several months, which he bore with much patience.

The deceased was in his 22d year, and though cut off in the morning of life, his bereaved parents and family entertain the hope, that he sleeps in Jesus and is blessed. M.

In Wilmington on the 29th of April, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE W. DAVIS, aged 52 years.

In Pittsboro', on the 20th ult., Miss SARAH ANN REID, daughter of Mr. Thomas Reid, dec'd, of Moore county.

In Washington county, Texas, on the 30th of March last, in the 41st year of her age, MARGARET, daughter of Hugh McDugald, Esq., dec'd, formerly of Bladen county, N. C., and wife of Col. Nathan King, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., leaving a husband and four children, one of them an infant.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1860.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—We hope our readers have carefully observed the proceedings of this body of the "*National* Democratic party," so called. We have by no means copied all the hard things they have said of each other, but only the most prominent items. For instance, how a Delegate spoke with solemnity of the humiliating spectacle of the most respectable men of the party in New York proving conclusively on oath, the *truth* and the *untruth* of every material allegation on which the two sets of Delegates contested the rights of each other to seats. Again: how the most solemn asseveration was made that the freesoil Democrats would never give up Squatter Sovereignty. Still further: how the Northern Democrats were proclaimed to be worse than the Black Republicans. Yet again: how the Cincinnati Platform was denounced as an "infamous swindle." Finally: how a majority of the Southern States seceded when that infamous swindle was again adopted by the Convention. (We say nothing of the fights, the profanity, and the rowdyism generally which have marked the conduct of these select men of the party. If these be the best what must the others be?)

Now these Southern gentlemen knew just as well four years ago, when they adopted the Cincinnati Platform, as now, that it was an infamous swindle, upon a subject of vital concern to the South. But for four years they swore that it was all in good faith. Who can place confidence in such men or such a party? They exhibit neither nationality nor honesty. Whatever may be the result of the division, whether it shall continue, or a peace be patched up for the sake of the spoils and by means of a new swindle, one thing is clear, that the boasted nationality of the party has no foundation in fact. It is a divided party, each section hating and contemning the other.

In this condition of things, conservative men in all parts of the country will look to the nominations of the Union Constitutional party next week as the only hope of saving the country from Black Republican ascendancy. Should the Baltimore Convention nominate proper men, thousands will flock to their standard from both the other sectional and divided and corrupt parties.

Be of good cheer! Light is breaking upon our glorious country!

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.—The Delegation at Charleston must have felt pleasantly whilst listening to the denunciation of the Cincinnati Platform as an "infamous swindle," by their brother Democrats of the South, and recollecting that this infamous swindle was adopted and endorsed by the Democratic Convention at Raleigh only two months ago The Wilmington Journal says,—

"N. Carolina, it will be observed, remains in the Convention with a proviso; what that proviso is, we are not informed. We suppose from the position in which her delegation were placed, they could not well pursue a different course. The Convention at Raleigh adopted the Cincinnati platform as their guidance; and her delegates, we presume, very naturally concluded that they were in duty bound to carry out the same, though they would not object to the adoption of a more emphatic declaration on the territorial question. The extreme Southerners may have, and no doubt did, go too far at first, and demanded too much. They, however, made concessions, which we regret to learn, were not accepted. The pretext upon which the party split is too flimsy for such a result. It should have been avoided. Hot-headed Southern men and the uncompromising spirit of the Douglas delegates have thus produced a crisis which will long be remembered by the country."

The N. C. Delegation "*would not object*"!! &c., the extreme Southerners "demanded too much"!! but then backed out and "made concessions"!! All this is rich, but we have no time for comment.

CANDIDATES.—Hector McNeill, Esq. announces himself a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Cumberland. See advertisement.

The Democrats of Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba have nominated Jasper Stowe for the Senate. Mr. Stowe was recently a Know Nothing candidate for Congress. The Democrats of Lincoln have nominated Capt. John F. Hoke for the Commons. Capt. Hoke was also a Know Nothing. What has become of the oaths of these gentlemen? the oaths that were binding for life, according to the Standard?

The Charlotte Democrat announces *nine* candidates for Sheriff of Mecklenburg.

The Derangement.—We regret to learn that a difficulty is again pending between the Post Office Department and some of the railroads connected with the transportation of the mails.

The North Carolina Railroad refused, this morning, to take the mails from the office here, leaving them in custody of the Postmaster. The Raleigh and Gaston and the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad also refuse to carry the mails at the rates heretofore paid—that is one hundred dollars a mile—these roads, we learn, severally demanding one hundred and fifty dollars.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes, May 1.

This is a bad state of things. It is stated that the Postmaster General was informed a month ago that the mails would not be taken after the 30th April. Yet he appears to have made no provision for the difficulty. The total stoppage of the mails along all those routes, even for a day, is a great evil.

The mail from Raleigh this morning brought a large quantity of mail matter for Post Offices East and West, with a letter from the Postmaster at Raleigh stating that both railroads had refused for two days to carry any thing, North, East or West, and he therefore sent here what might thus reach its destination.

Our own opinion is that the railroad companies are right. The Postmaster General has refused, so it is said, to pay them as much as he pays others for similar service; and if we were President Fisher or President Wilder, we would see him hanged and quartered (politically) before we would consent to do his work for less than he pays others in more favored States than North Carolina.

GOV. ELLIS SICK.—The Newbern Progress of yesterday the 2d says,—

"We have been pained to learn that Governor Ellis is quite sick at Beaufort. Mr. Pool, at the suggestion of Gov. Ellis, addressed the people at Beaufort alone yesterday, but his Excellency we learn was confined to his bed. We suppose of course that there will be no discussion here to-morrow, as Gov. Ellis is represented as being quite sick—probably an attack of pneumonia."

AT GOLDSBOROUGH.—In the Gubernatorial discussion at Goldsborough, even as reported by the Democratic paper at that place, there is abundant evidence of the superiority of our candidate. Gov. Ellis said,—

"The slaves pay 2½ times as much as the whole white population of the State, and nearly six times as much as the same number of whites."

We think that the white population pays the whole of the taxes, what the Governor says "the slaves pay" and all.

Again, the Governor said, and has regularly harped upon the idea,—

"The 2d Congressional District pays $105,000 yearly into the State Treasury: the Mountain District only $43,000."

What if this is so? The 2d Congressional District has vastly more wealth, and should therefore pay vastly more taxes than the Mountain District. It does not even yet pay its full proportion according to wealth. Would Gov. Ellis tax the poor District as much as the rich one?

The Governor again repudiated his "horse-leech" speech. It is strange that he never denied its accuracy till last week at Smithfield.

From Mr. Pool's reply we copy the following points:—

Mr. P. said, his competitor had represented himself and his platform unfairly—neither himself nor any member of his party had ever intimated that he was in favor of taxing tin cups, &c. He had no idea of passing a revenue bill and putting it in the Constitution—he proposes to insert in the Constitution a principle of justice and equality. As the Constitution now stands, negroes under 12 and over 50 years cannot be taxed. All others are taxed, whereas all negroes, whatever their age, ought to be taxed according to their value.

Every man ought to contribute to the expenses of the government, in proportion to the protection he receives.

Mr. P. would tax nothing—it is the province of the Legislature to impose taxes; and the Constitution ought to be so amended as to bind up the Legislature in such a way as to guarantee equality of taxation. He proposes to amend the Constitution that every species of property *may* be taxed—not *shall* be taxed—according to value.

Mr. P. confesses that the Legislature would have no power to discriminate in favor of land, but his platform says the Legislature would have the power to discriminate in favor of the industrial pursuits, and the native products of the country. It would be wrong to tax the products of the soil, when you tax the soil.

Mr. P. would now vote against Mr. Turner's amendment, whereby tin cups, &c., should be exempted, because it would be absurd to place such a provision in the constitution. He (Gov. Ellis) is the man that wants to tax tin cups, &c., if he stands on the Democratic platform.

My competitor says the thing's going to ruin the country, and drive the slaves out of the State. Now, there is $700,000,000 worth of property in the State, and 10 cents tax on the $100 valuation will raise all the revenue that is wanted.

The negro owner doesn't now pay quite 6 cents on the $100. The tax on slaves will be raised only 4 cents on the $100, and that's not going to break him, or carry him out of the State.

North Carolina taxes slaves as persons—not as property. In this she stands alone. My competitor is in favor of taxing slaves as persons, not as property, and, therefore, stands on the Black Republican platform.

The non-slave owners are required to pay more on their property than the slave owners. The rich and the poor should be on a dead equality. Every cent of tax the slaveholder pays more, the non-slaveholder pays less.

My competitor talks of the compromise of 1835, and says it gave slave owners protection—it gave land owners protection also, and yet my competitor went, heart and soul, for striking it out and taking it away.

My way to equalize taxes is to put it higher on the negro and lower on the land. He [Ellis] would take it off the land and put it on nothing. I made a speech in the Legislature in favor of reducing the tax on land to 12 per centum and the Standard complimented me for it.

I'm in favor of an open convention, if called on the federal basis, for, whether open or restricted, the slave owner will have the majority.

The West wants nothing more than that the Constitution be so amended as that slaves may be taxed according to value. The Asheville paper says so, and Todd R. Caldwell says so. (Here the speaker produced a letter from Mr Caldwell.)

My competitor says it would be tyranny to tax the poor man's necessaries. North Carolina now taxes them. There is a tax of one half of one per centum on everything the merchant sells—coffee, sugar, calico, &c.

It taxes the broker one-half of one per centum on his profits.

The present system of taxation discriminates in favor of the rich man and against the poor.

My competitor wouldn't tax coffee and sugar as high as whiskey—I wouldn't tax them at all. The man who drinks whiskey pays $10 on the $100; the slaveowner pays only six cents on the $100. I would tax neither brains nor muscles. Heaven protect me from the system that would tax the poor man's labor and exempt the rich man's negro.

GOV. ELLIS CONTRADICTED BY HIS OWN ORGAN.—The Murfreesborough Citizen, the Democratic paper which gave an account of Gov. Ellis's speech at Gatesville comparing the West to "a horse-leech, crying give! give!" says that its report is correct—that Gov. Ellis *did* say what at Smithfield and Goldsborough he denied having said. We think there never was a clearer case. Both the papers at Murfreesborough gave the language as uttered by the Governor—language which neither of them would ever have dreamed of if it had not been uttered by the Governor. The Governor waits three weeks before he makes any denial—in the mean time being very particular to correct an error on another point which the Democratic paper had made, at the same time affirming the correctness of the Whig paper's account on that point. It is impossible to resist the evidence that the Governor *did* say what was thus reported by both Whigs and Democrats. The people will make their own conclusions.

MR. POOL AT GOLDSBOROUGH.—The Goldsborough Independent, a neutral paper, says of Mr. Pool,—

"He was repeatedly applauded and on several occasions, we thought, very much to the surprise of his distinguished opponent. Whether it was because his views in relation to taxation were more acceptable than those of Governor Ellis, we will not undertake to say. It was a little remarkable, however, to see an almost exclusively Democratic audience applauding so frequently an Opposition candidate. We are inclined to think that some changes were made in favor of the proposed system of taxation, but doubt whether party ties will be strong enough to prevent any considerable difference in the vote heretofore given in this county."

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest occurred in the House on Monday or Tuesday. A telegraphic despatch in the Petersburg Express says that "The House Committee on Territories have reported no less than five bills for the creation of new territorial governments, and all of them with anti-slavery provisos. They are as follows: Arizona, Chippewa, Dakotah, Nevada and Idaho, or Pike's Peak. These are to be carved out of New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakotah and Utah."

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

On Saturday, Mr. Bigler of Pa. addressed the Convention in favor of reconciling differences, and producing union and harmony, and preserving the integrity of the democratic party. He then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping they might be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a means of testing the sense of the Convention, that they be referred back to the committee with instruction to report these resolutions to the Convention in an hour.

These resolutions first affirm the Cincinnati platform; second that all citizens have the right to settle in the Territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by Congressional or territorial legislation; third, that the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions are the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of those reported by the majority; which declare the Federal Government should protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas, and wherever its jurisdiction extends; calling on the Government to afford full protection to naturalized citizens in foreign countries; in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and denouncing as revolutionary the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law.

By a vote—ayes 242, noes 47—after an excited debate, all the platforms were referred back to the committee, with instructions to report at four o'clock, to which hour the Convention adjourned. The Convention reassembled at four o'clock. The report from the committee on platforms was made at half-past five by Mr. Avery, of North Carolina. It reaffirms the Cincinnati platform and is accompanied by an additional declaration of principles, being a combination of the propositions of Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, John Cochrane of N. York, and Bigler of Pennsylvania. Mr. Avery made a speech in favor of the platform, and especially as to that part of it relative to slavery.

Mr. Samuels presented the minority report, eschewing congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the territorial legislature have the power to intervene, depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; which decision they pledge the democratic party to sustain and abide by.

Mr. Samuels opposed the majority platform, saying that, if adopted, it would throw the free States into the hands of the black republicans.

Mr. Butler presented another minority report signed by Massachusetts, Minnesota and Indiana.

The Platform debate was then renewed, and continued in great excitement until a late hour on Saturday night. Adjourned without a vote.

Among the exciting speeches, was one by Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas. He maintained that the South had upheld the democratic party from the beginning of the government to the present day; that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the country, and that, in fact, the democratic party owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country, and has furnished the means at all times of paying the debts of the country. His remarks were of the most violent and inflammatory character, and amid the impatience to come to a vote, the noise, confusion, clapping and stamping was so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice. He considered the Northern democrats as worse than the black republicans. He did not care whether the black republicans whipped them or they whipped the black republicans. Of the two he considered the black republicans as the most open and manly foe of the South. As to Douglas, he would not support him, even if he was nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as the traitor Seward was.

On Monday, the Convention met at 10 o'clock The first business was the vote on the substitute offered by Mr. B. F. Butler, on behalf of the democracy of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana and New Jersey, being the Cincinnati platform with an additional resolution for the protection of citizens, as well native as adopted. The vote resulted 105 ayes, and 189 nays. When New Jersey was called one of her delegates stated that the Convention which appointed the delegation had recommended them to vote as a unit, and the President decided that the word "recommended" was equivalent to instruction. The delegates appealed from the decision of the Chair. The decision was reversed. This result is a gain of two votes for Douglas from New Jersey.

After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order and various parliamentary movements to prevent reaching the main question, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the whole subject on the table and proceed to vote for nominee for President. It was contended that this motion was out of order, and that the vote on the platform must now be taken. After further noisy and exciting demonstrations, the question was taken on adopting the Minority report as a substitute for that of the Majority on the platform, and decided in the affirmative. Ayes 165, Noes 138. The vote was taken separately on each of the minority resolutions, all of which were carried by large majorities, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida refusing to vote. Mr. Cook gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad resolution.

Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, asked leave to make a personal explanation. He declared himself in favor of Douglas and was unwilling to obey the instruction to leave the Convention in case the minority report was adopted.

The question now recurred on adopting the majority platform as amended. Mr. Butler moved that the question be first taken on the first part of the resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform separately, and his motion was adopted by a vote of ayes 233; noes 70. When Mississippi was called Mr. Glenn voted "no," declaring that Mississippi belived that the Cincinnati platform, as expounded North and South, was an unqualified swindle. His voice was frequently drowned in cries of "order." Mr. Briggs, of New York, now that the Cincinnati platform was adopted, moved that the remainder of the resolutions be laid upon the table. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen that if they adopted these resolutions the Democratic party would cease to exist as a national party. There was much excitement. Mr. Briggs's motion was adopted, and the Cincinnati Platform was thus made, unaltered in any particular, the platform of the party.

The Alabama Delegation withdrew; the Mississippi Delegation followed; all but two from Louisiana and all but three from South Carolina did the same; two of the Delaware Delegates left; the Texas, Florida, and two Arkansas Delegates followed. North Carolina and Maryland Delegates "stood firm" by the Convention. Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., withdrew to consult on withdrawal, the Convention adjourning on motion of a Virginia delegate for that purpose.

On Tuesday, The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock—the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia delegations in their seats.

The President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the platform were pending, when the Convention adjourned last evening, and that R. T. Merrick, Esq., of Chicago, was entitled to the floor.

Henry L. Benning, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed resolutions that they could not longer remain in the convention, and twenty-nine of the delegates immediately withdrew, leaving but eight in the Convention.

The following delegates then asked leave to withdraw for consultation:

Tennessee, Virginia, a portion of Maryland and a portion of Kentucky.

Solomon Cohen, Esq., of Savannah, Geo., stated that he remained to make an effort for harmony and union.

J. B. Flournoy, Esq., of Laconia, Arkansas, took the same ground as Mr. Cohen, and said that the South could not unite on the ground the seceding delegations had taken.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., said he was opposed to speeches—if they wanted to go, let them travel, and we will proceed to business.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

The Convention had twelve ballotings last night. Douglas started with 145½ votes and ended with 150½. Guthrie started with 36½ and ended with 39½. Hunter on the start received 42 and ended with 38. The balance of the votes were divided between Jeff. Davis, Toucy, Lane, Pearce of Maryland, and Andrew Johnson.

The adoption of a resolution that the nominee shall receive 202 votes (two-thirds of a full house) lessens, if it does not defeat, Mr. Douglas's chance of a nomination.

After the 12th ballot the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

THE CHARLESTON SECESSIONISTS.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT ST. ANDREW'S HALL, THE BUILDING THRONGED.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Last night St. Andrew's Hall was thronged to its utmost capacity. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, was called to preside. In his speech on taking the Chair, he said that he considered this a great occasion—a movement of the Constitution lovers of the Republic. We are here to preserve our rights and redress our wrongs.

Mr. Yancey said that they were sent to the National Convention as Delegates, but their mission had been filled—that the Convention was now a mere sectional gathering. Should Douglas be nominated it will then become their duty to present or recommend candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency on a national constitutional basis, and therefore a Southern basis. No action should be taken by the seceders until the proper time.

Mr. Bayard said he did not regard the influence that overruled principle in the National Convention so much the spirit of Black Republicanism as thirst for power and plunder. He was very severe on the New York Delegation who turned their backs upon the South. He trusted that other States would withdraw and that the Convention would be entirely dissolved. He did not consider that the seceders had the power to make regular nominations, but they should join in a recommendation of some suitable candidates, and in a written address to their constituents.

Mr Matthews of Lou., in behalf of his delegation, thought that there should be no action in this body until they see whether, instead of 8 States they do not tomorrow number 16, and perhaps 17. They should wait to hear from those States which asked for the adjournment last evening in order to consult together as to the proper course for them to pursue.

The States were then called, and responses made by Delegates. On the completion of the call, it was found that Mayor Wood of N. Y. had appeared, and loud calls were made for "New York," and "Wood." He replied briefly, with his usual clearness and earnestness, stating the views of his Delegation, and pledging a hearty concurrence in all movements looking to the assertion and maintenance of the rights of all sections, and of the common rights of all citizens in the States and Territories.

An organization committee was appointed, and the seceders adjourned to Tuesday noon.

Mr. Yancey and others then addressed a large meeting at the City Hall.

The Douglas men profess to be entirely satisfied with the result, declaring that the seceders do not represent the popular sentiment of their States.

Among the speeches made in the principal Convention when the secession took place, (each delegation had a speech on the occasion,) Mr. Mouton, of La., announced that he was authorized to state, on the part of the delegates from his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention. He said we have heretofore declared that the Democratic party was harmonious, but we are now parted forever—separated on principle—if our friends from the free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans.

Mr. Glenn, of Mississippi, delivered in behalf of the delegation of that State a powerful and exciting address, telling them that in less than sixty days they will see a united south acting in concert. [Deafening applause, the galleries joining.] The time will come when you will want us.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, said he had long looked to this result, and presented the protest of the Texas delegation, declaring that a persistence in the principle maintained by a majority of the convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Three Fights in Twenty-Four Hours.—*There have been three fights in twenty-four hours.* Two of the Ohio delegates threw plates at each other at the Mills House, and one drew a pistol while the other clinched. Col. Craig, of Missouri, and a newspaper reporter also had a rough and tumble fight at the Mills House, and Capt. Levy, of the Charleston police, and Mr. White, have also had a fight in a bar room.

Angry words and fierce looks are seen or heard every where to-day.

AUCTION SALES BY JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

5 Shares Bank Cape Fear Stock, dividend off, at $123—par $100.

120 shares Bank of Fayetteville, $63 25—par $50. Dividend July 1.

27 " F. & N. Plank Road, $35—par $50 Dividend July 1.

20 " Fayetteville Hotel Stock, $91—par $100.

Brick store on Hay street, occupied and bought by N. C. Presbyterian, $2260.

Vacant Lot adjoining, do. do. $530.

Brick store occupied by J. W. Horne, (subject to 17 months rent) $3650—equal to $4200.

Vacant Lot on Hay Mount, near the Arsenal, $629

Cool Spring Dwelling and lots, $2825.

Plantation East side of Cape Fear, 265 acres, $2650.

50 acres land do. $312 50.

135 acres Sand hill land, $[illegible] 75.

Negro girl 14 years of age $1225.

21 other negroes, ranging from 1 to 52 years of age, a very ordinary lot, six of them unsound, for $14,655, cash. Two of them sold for only $280.

Patents.—In the list of patents granted for the week ending the 24th inst., we notice the name of Mr. G. T. Bennett, of Mount Olive, N. C., for improvement in corn and cotton cultivators.

Mr. L. B. Joyner, of Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C., for improvement in cotton thinning ploughs.

From the New York Herald.

VISIT TO THE OFFICE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, March 24, 1860.

I was permitted yesterday to visit the mechanical portion of the office of the London Times, and to spend sufficient time there to get a tolerably good idea of this immense concern, and the manner in which business is done in it. Upon presenting my card, I was introduced to a very gentlemanly man, who informed me that he had been connected with the paper for more than forty years, and who offered to show me over the establishment. In his room the forms are all made up, the galleys being brought down from the composing room, and the one adjoining, for that purpose. Here alone were the galleys of matter and advertisements left over, of the latter of which my guide informed me there were often sixty or seventy columns, for which space cannot be found even in the immense double sheet which is daily published. The day before, two thousand advertisements were taken in at the office, which is alongside of this "finishing room," and which is devoted exclusively to the reception of advertisements—and about fifteen hundred different ones go into the paper daily, making up from eight to ten pages of the sixteen printed. About six columns of these daily are advertisements of servants wanting places. These are charged eighteen pence each, and are limited to three lines, many of them being rewritten after coming to the office, and made to conform to the prescribed form. No difference in price is made on account of any additional number of insertions. From here we went into an adjoining room, where the "day compositors" were at work upon the second edition of the paper, which is printed at half-past twelve o'clock, and contains, in addition to the morning news, the letter of the Paris correspondent, and such foreign matter as arrives in the morning mail. There are fifty compositors employed in this department, and who, after the evening edition is worked off, go to work upon the advertisements, while there are seventy compositors employed upon the night work, making, in all, one hundred and twenty compositors. To correct their matter there are employed twenty-four proof readers, one half for the day and the other for the night.

From this composing room we went into the foundry. The morning edition of the Times varies from sixty to seventy thousand copies, and in order to save the time in printing, and the expense of setting up an extra form, a duplicate of the original form is made here to be worked upon one press, while the original itself is on the other. This is effected in the following manner: The form being brought down here, a pulp of *papier mache*, prepared by some secret process, is spread on it and beaten into it with a large heavy brush. This process and the hardening of the mould occupies it a minute and a half, and when it is taken off the form, it, of course, presents a perfect *fac simile* of the form itself. It is then placed in a sort of a press, and while yet pliable is shaped in the circular form which it is necessary the forms should have to accommodate themselves to the cylinder presses, and then the molten type metal is poured in and in two minutes more it is cooled, and, being taken out of the mould, the imperfections which have occurred in the casting are rectified, and in half an hour this form is ready for the press. It would require the work of seventy men seven hours to effect the same purpose as this little piece of work, which is done in thirty minutes.

The *papier mache* process of moulding has been in use in the Times office about five years. The secret of the composition is known only to the discoverer, an Italian named Dalegani, who lives in London, and who brings the prepared pulp to the Times office every evening. The last page, containing the leading article of the Times, is sent down to the foundry about four in the morning, and at a quarter past six the impression is off.

From here we went into the paper room, which is by the side of the foundry, on the basement floor, passing through a large carpenter's shop, where half a dozen men are kept constantly at work, and looking into several neat little bath rooms constructed for the accommodation of the workmen. The paper room we found filled up with paper; and here I obtained some interesting statistics.

The paper is furnished from four paper mills, the property of the proprietors of the Times, and is made entirely of linen. Nine tons, or ninety thousand sheets of this paper, are used daily, and there is only room here to keep three days' supply on hand. Each sheet costs the proprietors a penny and a farthing and a fraction, so that the two sheets on which the paper is printed, with the duty, cost fully three pence, the price at which the paper after it is printed is sold to the newsmen; the profits, of course, then, must be derived entirely from advertisements, and the addition to the circulation of the paper is no direct pecuniary advantage. This circulation has, however, increased considerably within the past ten years. In 1851, thirteen millions of copies were printed; in 1857, sixteen millions one hundred thousand; in 1858, sixteen millions seven hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and fifty six; and last year over seventeen millions, or an average of fifty four thousand daily, were printed. The largest number ever printed of any single edition, was on the day after the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, when seventy thousand copies were struck off.

At the further end of this room is a machine which is used for "wetting down," invented by an employee in the paper room. The apparatus is very simple, consisting of a woolen apron, upon which the paper is fed, and which carries it under a cylinder and brush, the whole being wet, and the paper, twenty-four sheets of which are fed at one time, coming out thoroughly dampened. It is piled away in the adjoining room, and twelve hours afterwards is all turned by hand. By this machine 110,000 sheets may be wet down in seven hours with the labor of three men—the same amount of work which, under the old process, required the labor of twelve men twelve hours.

From this we went up into the presss room, where the evening edition was being worked off upon two of Applegarth's eight cylinder vertical presses. Four pages of the circular forms are screwed on to an upright cylinder, which forms the centre of the huge machine which, in all its parts, is about thirty feet in diameter. Then ranged around a platform above are eight pairs of feeding rollers, which take the sheet, and conveying it to the cylinder, pass it around it, and then, by means of rollers and tapes, pass it back directly under the feeding rollers, where it entered, and where the fly-boy sits to take it off. In this way eight sheets are turned off from the press each second and a half, amounting to twelve thousand five hundred an hour—the two presses in the morning, in two hours, printing fifty thousand sheets. These presses have been in operation since 1848, and have never been out of order but once, when a Prussian officer, who was examining them a little too minutely, had the cape of his cloak caught in the main cylinder, and would himself have followed it had he not retained sufficient presence of mind to unclasp his outer garments, which he must have done with lightning-like quickness. As it was, his cloak was torn into very small rags. There was no second edition of the Times that day, and the proprietors were subjected to a little bill of repairs, amounting to £300. These machines cost £3000 each, and are superintended by the brother of the inventor. Each one requires sixteen men to feed and fly it.

In the adjoining room are two of Hoe's ten cylinder presses. These are used for printing the advertising pages, which go on at seven o'clock in the evening, and the first side of the news, which commences at two in the morning. These machines cost £6000 each. They throw off each 16,400 impressions an hour. It was in the office of the London Times that in November 1814 the first steam press, a two cylinder machine, was put up and by hard work they managed to make it throw off twelve hundred impressions an hour. What a change in the facilities for multiplying impressions between that time and this.

From the press room we entered the "publishing room." The edition of the Times is all sold to newsmen, and the proprietors have nothing to do with furnishing subscribers with the paper. No mailing is done at the office, neither are the names of subscribers taken there. Should a person in America send a draft or the money to the London Times office for a year's subscription, the order would be immediately handed over to a newsman. The principal one of these in London is a man named Smith, who takes daily from the Times office twenty-four wagon loads—about twenty-eight thousand papers a day. He gets sixteen thousand of these at half-past five in the morning, to send off to his agents and subscribers all over England by the first train. About 19,000 only of the edition of the Times is circulated in London. Besides Smith there are about one hundred and fifty newsmen in London who purchase and circulate the Times, and the town publication is usually delivered about seven o'clock in the publishing room—each newsman taking his turn to be served first, an alphabetical list being made out, and A served first one morning, B the next, and so on to the end of the list. The newsmen pay three pence each for the papers and sell them for four pence. The newsmen order their papers the day beforehand, and no more are printed than they call for. The publishing office presents a very lively scene. The most spacious portion of it is in front of the counter, and here are two or three hundred boys waiting for papers. They are counted from behind by a young man who counts three hundred papers a minute, and the boys told them on the tables in front.

A few statistics and I am done with the mechanical department of the London Times. The receipts for advertisements are about £250,000, or a million and a quarter of dollars annually, and the receipts for the paper about the same. The receipts for the sale of the paper being cancelled by the actual cost of the raw material, of course amount to nothing, and there is an expense of £100,000 a year required to carry on the establishment, leaving therefore a profit of £150,000, or seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Three hundred and fifty men are employed in the various departments, from the editor down to the fly-boy. Twenty of these are Parliamentary reporters, engaged in reporting the debates. These each take notes fifteen minutes at a time, and then retire to a room in the rear of the reporters' gallery to write them out, and four cabs are kept constantly running during the session between the London Times office and the Houses of Parliament to bring the copy which these indefatigable workers furnish.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprain, Pole Evil, and Swelling upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Smith, Ridgefield, Conn." S. Leitch, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of *imitations*. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

May 4. 15 ⁴⁸

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES.

No. 14 Hay Street.

A VERY CHOICE STOCK of Black and Fancy Silk Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Brocaded Silks, Black and Fancy Baysdere Silks, Beautiful Plaid Silks, Summer Silks, Challies, Barèges, Poplins, DeBages, Ducals, Poil De Chever, Grenadines, Mous de Chene, Organdies, Lawns, Brilliants, Chambrays, Ginghams, Lawns, French, English and American Prints, Dimities, Bird's Eye Diaper, Table Linens and Napkins, Marseilles and Woolen Toilet, Table, Bed and Piano Covers, Irish Linen, Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Bleached Muslins, &c.

LACE POINTS,

Mantles, Dusters, of every description. White Crape Shawls, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Every variety and style.

Jaconets, Tarlatans, Nainsook, India Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c.

Collars and Undersleeves, Edging, Lace, Flouncing, Embroidered Bands, Infant Waists, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Mourning Collars and Setts, Embroidered and Embossed Curtains, Tidies, Lace Veils, Inserting, Reviering, &c.

PARASOLS,

Showerettes, Sun Shades, Fans, Umbrellas, &c.

Zephyr and Shetland Wools,

Embroidered Slippers, Ottomans and Cushions, Embroidered Chenilles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Glass Beads, Canvass, Cross Stitch Needles, Patterns, Work partly commenced, Marking Cotton, &c.

Ladies, Misses, and Children's Hosiery, Mitts, Lisle Thread, Silk and Alexandres' Kid Gloves.

Berthas, Lace Capes,

Bl'd and White Mantle Lace, Bonnets, Ruches, French Artificials, Florence & Book Linings, Ribbons, Flats, &c.

Hoop Skirts,

Belle of the South, &c.

Traveling Satchels,

Work Boxes, Bonnet Boxes.

LADIES' EUGENIE FRENCH TRAVELING

TRUNKS,

With Beautiful Compartments, Secret Drawers and Band Box.

All the above Goods are of the latest styles and cheap, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete stocks of DRY GOODS in the State.

Ladies are very respectfully invited to call soon and secure good bargains.

GEORGE BRANDT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 28. 13-itf

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

The Mail Troubles on the Railroad Lines.—We take the following paragraphs from the Standard of Saturday:

No Mails.—The Railroads having refused to carry the mails at present prices, and the Post-office Department having refused to increase the pay, we are left entirely without mails. What will be done we know not, but the present state of things cannot and will not be endured. The Department has telegraphed to the Post Master here to inquire on what terms the mails can be carried between this place and Weldon, Hillsboro', and Goldsboro', *by horse or coach!!!* Were not this superlatively ridiculous it would be extremely amusing. The P. M. has, however, issued the following handbill:

PROPOSALS.

Proposals to carry the mail, three times a week, between this office and Weldon, Goldsborough, and Hillsborough, by horse or coach service, will be received.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1860.

Eureka!—Hurrah for the old Stage Coach! It is slow but sure. For years past the eyes of the good (and bad) people of Raleigh have been greeted with the sight of but one old fashioned stage coach—that which runs between Raleigh and Fayetteville. In this fast age of steam that old coach was either passed in silence, or with a sneer or jeer worse than silence; but now that steam has collapsed, and Railroad Presidents and the Postoffice Department have got to loggerheads, that old, old-fashioned stage coach is our only friend; and our citizens who are interested in mail matter may well exclaim to that old coach,

"Thou art all the world to us."

The Latest.—We got the mail this (Friday) morning from Goldsboro', sent up by the P. M. at that place in a two-horse wagon! Thanks to that P. M., and hurrah for horse power *versus* steam and the Department at Washington.

A committee of citizens has been appointed by a Town Meeting in Raleigh, to go to Washington and make arrangements with the Post Office Department.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear held their Annual Meeting yesterday, when the following persons were elected Directors. The State of North Carolina, represented by Mr. B. F. Grady, appointed as State Directors—Messrs. P. K. Dickinson, John Walker, W. S. Ashe, J. L. Holmes; and the Stockholders elected Messrs. T. H. Wright, J. Wooster, F. J. Hill, W. A. Wright, W. C. Bettencourt, J. H. Flanner, James Anderson.

We learn from a gentleman present at the meeting, that the entire amount of doubtful and bad debts of the institution is only $8,735. This certainly speaks well for an institution having a debt of nearly two and a half millions dollars, and, at the same time, reflects great credit upon those who have the control of its management.

At a meeting of the Directors, Dr. Thomas H. Wright was re-elected President; and H. R. Savage Cashier, and the other officers re-appointed.

Wilmington Herald, 4th inst.

Bank of Wadesboro'—At the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Wadesboro', held on the 1st inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: H. B. Hammond, S. W. Cole, J. A. Leak, Joseph White, G. W. Little, Thomas Robinson and William C. Smith.

At a meeting of the Directors, H. B. Hammond was unanimously elected President, James A. Leak, the former President, having declined re-election. H. Beverly was elected cashier and T. Smith clerk.

We learn that the Bank is in a highly prosperous condition. Its net profits for the past year have been perfectly satisfactory to the Stockholders. It has a surplus fund amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars; and coin, exchange, State bonds, and other equivalents, sufficient to redeem nearly its entire circulation, besides a note list amounting to something over four hundred and seventy thousand dollars.—*Wades. Argus.*

Whig Meeting in Stanly.—In accordance with previous announcement, the members of the Opposition party of Albemarle and vicinity assembled in the Court House; when the meeting was organized by calling R. Harris to the chair and requesting D. A. Underwood to act as Secretary.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, a brief speech made by W. J. Montgomery, Esq., and the following delegates appointed to the District Convention at Salisbury on the 9th inst:—

Dr. M. T. Waddill, J. R. Livingston, J. C. McCain, Reuben Harris, G. W. Crowell, E. L. Parker, D. A. G. Palmer, P. Ridenhour, John Furr, J. W. Morton, F. A. Klutts, A. Honeycutt, J. C. Kennedy, Moses Smith, E. W. Davis, Ephraim Cobb, Eben Hearne, J. V. Ross, W. J. Montgomery, Davidson Hearne, and Daniel Freeman.

Hog Cholera.—On the 26th of January last we announced the appearance of hog cholera in this county, and its ravages have been since more general and sweeping than we had until recently supposed. Not less than one thousand hogs, big and little, have died of the disease. One planter lost, out of a stock of a hundred and thirty or so, one hundred head, and another forty out of sixty.

This loss falls heavy and very discouraging upon our planters at this time, as many of them for a year or two past have been raising their own stock, thereby endeavoring to be independent of the West for pork.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

The Crop Prospects.—We learn that at this time, notwithstanding the drawbacks of the cold and wet weather of the early part of the season, and that thereby many planters are somewhat behind hand with their work, the corn and cotton prospects in this county, on the whole, are better than they have been for many years before. The stand of corn generally is remarkably fine already, and some planters have a very good showing for their stand of cotton. The prospect for wheat, rye and oats is very flattering, not so well, however, for the latter as for the two former. The fruit prospects are also very good.—*Wades. Argus.*

Scuppernong Champagne.—We understand that gentlemen interested in the culture of the grape and wine-making here, have made considerable sales recently of champagne wine made from the Scuppernong grape. We understand the champagne made here is really decent stuff, and is said to be elegant. We are told that it sells readily for $2 a bottle, and that it is superior to the imported Champagne, even if it comes from France. It is thought to be refreshing, rejuvenating, exhilarating and gladdening, making a fellow feel as rich as Crœsus, and as sweet as a nut.

Washington Dispatch.

An Old Soldier.—Mr. John Daniel Vaughan died in Nassau county, Fla., a few days ago in the ninety eighth year of his age. He was at the battle of Lexington, though a mere boy, was with Gen. Washington during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, engaged in the battles at Monmouth and Trenton, and left the army after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Roger Williams.—Fifteen decendants of Roger Williams, and nearly as many citizens, met in Providence on Thursday, resolved that Roger's memory deserves a monument, and appointed a committee of fifteen to see about it.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO MISS L. P., OF YADKIN, N. C.

Figure which moves like a star thro' the even,
Features lit up with the reflex of heaven,
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin our mother,
Where sunshine and shadow are chasing each other,
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,
And opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple—
Oh! thanks to the Saviour that even thy seeming,
Is left to the sleeper to brighten his dreaming.

You have been glad when you knew I was gladdened,
Dear, are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
I cannot smile but your cheek will be glowing,
You cannot weep but my tears will be flowing;
I could not die without you at my side, love,
You will not linger when I will have died, love.

(I have sweet thoughts of thee each day,
They fill my life's cup to the brim,
I do but dream these golden hours away,
Though *hope's* bright star, in distance yet is dim.)

J. A. S.

Salem, April 24, 1860.

ATTENTION

GENTLEMEN!

At No. 16, South Side Hay Street.

My Stock of Ready-Made Clothing is now Complete,

GENTLEMEN will find at this establishment a FINE STOCK OF GOODS, well made and at a low price, embracing every description of

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

The largest assortment of Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, French Lace Ties, every variety of Collars; Socks, Under Garments of Linen, Silk, and Cotton; Alexander's Kid Gloves; Buckskin Gloves; real Dog Skin Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS; English Sole Leather, Packing and Buggy Trunks; Valices, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Umbrellas, English Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Perfumery, &c.

Musical Instruments;

Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Flutinas, Accordeons, Italian Strings for all string instruments.

—ALSO—

A great many other GOODS, too numerous to mention.

My friends and customers are very respectfully invited to call and make their purchases at once, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 16 Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 28. 12-itf

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-itf

Pure Chemicals and Extracts.

100 OZ. SULPHATE QUININE;
Chinoidine, Sulphate Cinchona;
French, English, German & American Chemicals;
Tilden's Fluid Extracts; Leptandrin;
Asclepin, Hydrastin, Lupulin, Gelsemin;
Podophyllin, Syr. Hypophosphites, &c.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

Paints, Oils, Varnishes:

3000 LBS. PURE LEAD, in wood and tin packages; Linseed Oil; Dry Colors; Colors in Oil; Emery; Sand Paper; Lithrage; Red Lead; Ochre; Shellac; Gum Copal; Asphaltum; Coach, Furniture, Leather and Demar Varnishes; Graining Combs; Stripers; Blenders; Sash Tools; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Painters' Dusters. Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

Spalding's Prepared Glue;

BENZINE;
MUCILAGE.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

CONGRESS WATER;
CITRATE MAGNESIA;
SEIDLITZ POWDERS;
SELTZER APERIENT.

Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

Kerosene Oil, price $1 25 per Gal.

BURNING FLUID; CAMPHENE;
POTASH; CONCENTRATED LEY;
STARCH; SOAPS;
SPICES; DISTILLERS' GLUES.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

TEAS!

OLD HYSON, IMPERIAL, OOLONG, and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20 11-itf

Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

HAIR, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Shoe and Shaving Brushes; Buffalo, India Rubber, Ivory, Fine Tooth, Horn and Pocket Combs; Lubin's and Phalon's Extracts for the Hdkf; Genuine Farina Cologne; Toilet Soaps; Puffs; Toilet Powders; Pomades; Hair Oils; Hair Dyes; Toy Paints; Pocket Flasks; Pocket Cups; Tooth Pastes and Powders, Kalliston and Phalon's Oriental Cream for the Complexion; Shaving Soaps and Creams; Razors and Strops; Wood's and Mrs. Allen's Hair Restoratives; Kathairon; Tricophorous; Balm 1000 Flowers; Cachous; Corkscrews; Faber's Lead Pencils and Propellers; G. D. Caps; Rose and Orange Water; Burnett's Cocoaine; Zylobalsum; Jouvin's Kid Glove Cleaner, and FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

Surgical Cases, Vial Cases.

SPATULAS; Bougies; Catheters, (*G. E.* and *Silver;*) D. J. Tooth Forceps; Probangs; Glass and G. E. Pessaries; English and American Enema Apparatus; Syringes; Speculums; Stethescopes; Abdominal Supporters; Double and Single Trusses, Shoulder Braces; Lancets; Magneto Machines; Cupping Cases; Medical Saddle Bags; Medicine Chests, Scales and Weights; Breast Pumps; Nursing Bottles; Tweezers; Hydrometers, for Syrup and Sugar; Spirit Hydrometers; Thermometers; Trocars, Silk and Linen Suspensory Bandages; Scarificators; Cupping Glasses; Graduates Minim Glasses; Gum Lancets; Surgeons' Needles.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

Glass, Putty, &c.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10 to 20 x 24;
PUTTY and PUTTY KNIVES;
WHITE WASH BRUSHES and W. W. HEADS.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

Artist's Materials.

TUBE PAINTS, assorted colors;
Mastic Varnish, Pallettes;
Nut Oil, Tin Foil, Round and
Flat Sable Brushes, C. H. Pencils, &c.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 20. 11-itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 8111ypd

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

On Tuesday Evening twelve ballots for Presidential candidate were taken, the votes divided between Douglas, (who ranged from 145½ to 150½,) Hunter, (who fell from 42 to 38,) Guthrie, (36¼ to 39½,) Dickinson, Davis, Lane, Pearce, Johnson and Toucey, who had from 1 to 6 votes each. The North Carolina delegation voted 1 for Douglas, 9 for Hunter. Mr. Dick of the Guilford District gave the Douglas vote. There were votes for Douglas from the other Southern States remaining in the Convention.

On Wednesday, the ballotings were continued to the 57th, on which there was no material change—Douglas receiving 151½, Guthrie 65½, balance scattering.

On Thursday, Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered a resolution that when the convention adjourns today, it will adjourn to meet in Baltimore on the 18th June.

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, raised the point of order that the resolution must lie over one day under the rules.

The President decided the resolution to be in order.

A motion was then made and carried to suspend the ballotings—ayes 199—nays 51.

The excitement here became so great that it was impossible for the Speaker's voice to be recognized or his language understood

Several ineffectual motions were made to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia. The resolution of Mr. Russell was finally carried—ayes 195, nays 55. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day it adjourns to meet in Baltimore on the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

The adjournment was effected by the Douglas men under instructions from Washington.

Before adjournment, Mr. Cushing delivered a powerful valedictory in behalf of the National Democracy, urging harmony in its ranks.

THE SECEDERS.—On Wednesday, the convention of seceding delegates adopted the majority report, as presented by the Committee on the Platform to the National Convention.

A proposition to adopt the name of the Constitutional Democracy, after a long debate, was voted down, the body claiming to be the true National Democracy.

The Pacific Railroad resolutions were adopted, but not without considerable opposition.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 P. M., when Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana, moved to adjourn till the morning, as the other Convention had made no nomination. Adopted.

A large audience was in attendance, including a great many ladies.

Mr. Yancey was called upon for a speech and took a position on the stage, when boquets were thrown to him by the ladies, to whom he returned thanks and introduced Mr. Barry of Mississippi, who delivered an address.

On Thursday, the seceders made no nomination, and adjourned *sine die*, after adopting a resolution to call a Southern Convention at Richmond, on the second Monday of June next.

A "Party" Prayer.—On Friday morning last, the Charleston Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas D. Smith, of Charleston, on which occasion he used the following language:

"We pray, O God, that Thou wilt be with this Convention until it shall have closed its sessions, and that Thou wilt overrule their individual and differing views, and bring them to unity of counsel and purpose. And when Thou shalt have led them to a happy and harmonious conclusion of their present deliberations, *secure to them union, co-operation, energy, determination and triumphant success in that contested campaign through which they have to pass in this great crisis of the Republic.*"

Now this prayer of the Rev. Mr. Smith, for the "*triumphant success*" of the bogus Democracy in the coming Presidential campaign, is just about equal, in point of taste and piety, to the prayers of Northern preachers for the "triumphant success" of Abolitionism; and the man who thus lugs in party spirit and party politics, even in his *prayers* to the Almighty, is unworthy of the sacred office of minister of the Gospel, and unworthy of the confidence and respect of any portion of the public. Indeed, the great evil of the times is found in the disposition of preachers to mingle politics with religion, and the practice, of which they are becoming so universally guilty, should be frowned upon and reprobated by every man of piety and patriotism in the land. With what propriety can Southern men denounce the preachers at the North, who preach Abolitionism, while Southern preachers prove themselves as guilty of dabbling in politics as the Northern, by praying for the "triumphant success" of Democracy?

We reverence the ministerial office and respect its minister, while as meek, non-interfering, and pious men, they confine themselves strictly to their legitimate duties. But, when preachers transcend the duties of their office, and violate the proprieties of their station, by praying for the "success" of either Abolitionism, or Democracy or Whiggery, they necessarily lose all their legitimate influence, and become, as they should do, objects of universal contempt and destestation.

Richmond Whig.

The Withdrawal Scene.—A Charleston despatch says:

Great confusion attended the departure of the Southern delegates from the Convention. The delegates, forgetful of all the proprieties of the place and the solemnity of the crisis, hooted and shouted in deafening uproar.

The Coming Man.—If the Convention at Baltimore will now only put on the old-fashioned 1776-1777 Platform—

THE MAN

—with a life and history for a platform—that man will probably be the next President of the United States.—*N. Y. Express.*

Methodist North.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session at Buffalo. It is composed of two hundred and eighty-eight delegates, being one for every twenty-seven of the ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the free States, including also portions of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. The Bishops are Messrs. Morris, Janes, Scott, Ames, and Baker. Bishop Morris has been the senior in office since the death of Bishop Waugh, and is presiding. The vacancy in the Board of Bishops, caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Waugh, will be filled at the present Conference, and perhaps one or two additional bishops will be elected. The most prominent matters to come before the Conference (the Commercial says) are, whether slaveholding shall be forbidden to the membership of the church; whether the ministers shall be allowed to remain at any one station more than two years; whether the system of presiding eldership shall continue as it now exists; and whether the discipline of the church shall be so amended as to admit lay delegates to the Annual and General Conferences.

A Dutch astronomer announces that the comet of Charles V. will reappear next August.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.—The Prince of Wales is to reach the Canadas in June.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EU

The Canada has arrived with Liverpool to the 21st ult.

The Great Fight.—There is nothing determined in regard to the great fight between Sayers and Heenan for the championship of England. The Referee will not make a decision until next week.

It is emphatically denied on behalf of both that either desires the battle to be considered drawn, and it is claimed for each that either have won in a few minutes more.

George Wilkes writes to the London Times denying that the Referee stopped the fight at the request of Heenan or his friends, and asserting that Heenan won the battle. He declares that Heenan is ready to renew the struggle at a moment's notice, and that he will accept of no other terms but the Belt which he came to win, and which he believes he can win again, and that he will not leave England until he brings the latter to the scratch a new and due conclusion.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 21—Evening.—Sales for the week of 59,500 bales; Middling has declined ⅛d., and the lower qualities ¼d. greater, some circulars say a decline of ¼d. Middling uplands 7d.; middling do. 6 1-16d. Fair Orleans and lower, Common 4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d. Rosin 4s. Turpentine dull at 35s. a 35s. 6d.

Texas Troubles.—Governor Houston has addressed another communication to the War Department respecting the troubles with the Indians on the frontiers of Texas. The Indians, he says, are ravaging the frontier counties in all directions. He urges the immediate formation of a regiment of mounted Texan volunteers, as the best means of checking the depredations of the Indians. Lieut. Gen. Scott has, it is said, been summoned to Washington, probably with a view to a proper disposition of the troops in Texas for the reinforcement of the force already there.

The Crockett (Texas) Argus says that in the past month no less than sixty murders have been committed by the Indians on the frontiers of that State—that six families were murdered at the same time in cold blood, in the upper part of McLennan county.

Philadelphia Election.—The municipal election at Philadelphia on Tuesday resulted in the election of Mayor Henry, and the success of the "people's" party generally, with exception of the candidate for City Comptroller. The vote was one of the largest ever polled in the city. The election passed off quietly.

Horrible Tragedy.—On Monday afternoon about five o'clock a building at Orange N. J. was destroyed by fire, and a woman and two children perished in the flames. Another child was so badly burnt that it died shortly after being rescued. The building was of frame, one and a half stories high, and built for a blacksmith shop.

Rendition of Fugitives.—Two runaway slaves belonging to citizens of Frederick county, Maryland, were, on the 1st instant, surrendered to the agents of their owners by Commissioner Betts, in New York city. Upon their identification, one of them said they wanted no lawyer, and was ready to go home again, where, it appears, he has a wife and children. There was no excitement on their behalf, and no attempt to rescue them. The Commercial Advertiser says that since the enactment of the fugitive slave law there has never been a case in that district which has created so little excitement or given so little trouble to the authorities as this.

The Japanese at New York.—The arrangements for entertaining the Japanese have progressed so far as to include a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the utmost style of magnificence, to which 700 guests will be invited; also a grand ball at Niblo's Theatre, which will be floored over for the occasion. Fifty carriages will be in daily attendance for the use of the distinguished visiters and the Committee of Reception. The first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, which has been secured for the embassy, contains seventy-five rooms, which will be arranged with special reference to Japanese household customs, and supplied with all the conveniences peculiar to Japanese residences of the first-class, as far as possible.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Legacy Swindle.—The man Wade, of the Washington Constitution, whose operations as swindling persons in this country by professing to have discovered legacies left them in England and who directed answers to be addressed, with enclosures, to Leamington, England, has had the attention of the London police called to him. The postmaster at Novi, Michigan, having addressed the postmaster at Leamington, has received the following reply, which we find in the Detroit Free Press:

P. O., LEAMINGTON, March 22, 1860.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 25th ult. regret to say it is, as you suspect, a swindle. No American gentleman has died here, nor is there any one of the name of Wade in any official capacity in this town, or resident here. By the same post that brought your letter, a number of American letters arrived, addressed to Thos. Wade, Esq. I saw at once that it was a swindle, and I went to our chief of police to see if anything could be done to protect the victims. The next day I received a letter from the rascal, containing some postage stamps, and requesting the letters to be forwarded to him at 76 Strand, London, which I find is merely an eating house for strangers. Our post office laws will not allow us to detain letters, but I requested the chief of police here to correspond with the head police of London, and I suggested that he should see the American consul. The result was that all the officials acknowledge that nothing could be done without some of the defrauded parties were to give evidence. So that I am sorry to say that those who have given credit to the fellow's statement and remitted him money have been robbed.

I hope measures will be taken to publish in the American papers this system of swindling. From the style of the letters I believe this T. E. Wade belongs *to your side of the water.* We have plenty of rascals on this side. There were three letters from America reached this office for Wade also seven to myself, which I am answering to this, two of which contain five dollar notes, which I shall return to the writers.

I am, sir, yours, truly.

To T. MCGRAW, Esq.

Direct Trade.—The Richmond Enquirer states that a contract has been made by merchants of that city for the constuction of two cotton ships for the Liverpool trade, each to be of eight hundred tons, and to cost $81,000. One will be built in Richmond, and another in Baltimore. The company propose to build four.

Marine Disasters for April.—There were 25 American vessels reported during the month as totally lost or missing. Of these, 3 were ships, 5 barks, 4 brigs and 16 schooners; of which 10 were wrecked, 3 abandoned, 1 capsized, 2 sunk by collision, 2 missing, 2 burnt, and 3 foundered. The total value of all the above is estimated at $475,000, exclusive of cargoes.

In parts of Virginia, a large mortality has taken place among hogs, in consequence of eating locusts, which have appeared in accordance with the prediction of Dr. Smith, "locust prophet."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1860.

SYSTEMS OF TAXATION.—Perhaps there is no subject on which our local laws are more complicated, unequal, and difficult to be understood, than those levying taxes, and certainly there is no subject which ought to be made more plain to the meanest comprehension, for it concerns every man, high and low, to know what are his obligations and duties in the matter. The law is construed differently not only by private individuals but by public officers. And the consequence is a want of uniformity in bearing the burdens which it imposes. Nor does there seem to be much improvement from year to year. The present act is as objectionable as any of its predecessors—a fact probably not owing to any want of practical business information of the Chairman of the Finance Committee who had the subject in charge, but to a manifest want of it in the great majority of those who were associated with him in the Legislature.

Having always had a great respect for the State of Georgia—"the Empire State of the South,"—we have been at some pains to inform ourselves as to her system of taxation, in which purpose we have been courteously assisted by the Editor of the Savannah Republican and by Peterson Thweatt, Esq. the Comptroller General of the State. From them we have received a copy of the tax laws and some of the latest annual Reports of the Comptroller. The tax laws, passed in 1852 and 1854, are very simple and brief, not one-sixth part of the length of ours. The system is generally ad valorem, with some exceptions. Under it the necessary revenue, $436,121, was raised by a tax of only 6½ cents on the $100 value of real and personal property, as given in by the owners under oath. The aggregate amount of property given in last year was $609,453,984; viz:

33,759,223 acres land, average value	$4.43	$149,547,880
Value of town real estate,		32,129,314
443,364 slaves, average, $612 63,		271,620,405
Money and solvent debts,		96,124,701
Merchandize,		13,531,687
Manufacturing stocks, &c.,		4,428,182
Furniture, (under $300 is not taxed,)		2,125,045
Shipping,		631,731
Property not enumerated,		39,315,089
		$609,453,984

Besides the ad valorem tax on all this property, there is a poll tax of 25 cents on every white man between 21 and 60 years of age, $5 on professional men and artists, $5 on every free negro, and special taxes on banks, railroads, insurance companies, &c.

The law exempts from taxation, all property belonging to religious, literary and charitable institutions; all plantation and mechanical tools, all furniture not above $300 in value, all libraries, all poultry, all annual crops and provisions, fire arms, (not for sale,) wearing apparel, and $200 value of other property.

This seems to us to be a wise and beneficent law, easy of comprehension, and relieving the very poor of any tax whatever, except the poll tax of 25 cents. The debt of North Carolina is larger than that of Georgia, and we doubt if its taxable property is so large, (though Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool are said to estimate it at $700,000,000,) and therefore the poll tax in this State could not properly be reduced so much as from 80 to 25 cents, any more than the land tax could be reduced to 6½ cents on the $100 value; nor perhaps could quite so much of "furniture" and "other property" be exempt; but every tax law ought to, and no doubt will, as heretofore in this State, exempt the other articles named. For the same reason (our large debt) North Carolina may very properly require a tax for a license from retailers of liquors, circuses, billiard tables, and some other such things now taxed here but not noticed in Georgia.

Supposing that there is $500,000,000 worth of property taxable under this view of the question, in North Carolina, exclusive of the articles properly to be exempted, a tax of 11 cents on the $100 would yield $550,000, and the present or even a less tax on white polls with licenses to retailers, &c., would make up the necessary revenue of $633,000, as last year.

The Georgia law requires every individual to give in, under his own oath, a list of his taxable property, affixing a fair value to it. If any one should fail or refuse to do so, the tax Receiver to list his property, affix a valuation, and collect a double tax. The person giving in swears "that his property is not worth more than the valuation." A conscientious man will rather exceed than fall short of the value of his property

This, of course, puts it in the power of the owner to defraud the State by perjuring himself; but such a power is incident to our own present system in North Carolina and to every other system that ever was or ever will be devised. We do not think our people, however, less honest than those of Georgia, and there the system works well. As an evidence of this we may mention, that the people voluntarily increased the value of their lands from 1858 to 1859, $10,687,910; that is, from an average value of $4 11 an acre in 1858 to an average of $4 43 in 1859. And in the same way they voluntarily increased the value of their slaves $44,154,478; that is, from an average of $526 39 in 1858 to an average of $612 63 in 1859. The aggregate increased value on all taxable property from 1858 to 1859 was no less than $70,534,762. This shows that the people may be trusted, though some persons appear to think otherwise.

By the way, our recent estimate of the value of slaves at $600 on an average, was complained of by the Wilmington Journal as too high—$400 was enough, said that paper. Yet here we find the people of Georgia actually giving in theirs, a year ago, at $612 63. This shows that we were, as we said, rather under than over the mark in the estimate of $600.

The obstacle to the adoption of the Georgia system in this State, with such variations as our different circumstances may require, is the existing consitutional provision exempting more than half of all the slaves from any taxation and affixing almost a nominal tax on the other half. Remove this unequal and unjust discrimination, and there would be no difficulty in simplifying and equalizing our system somewhat as that of Georgia is. These are our own views of what would be a proper basis for a system of taxation. Of course the constitution of the State will not enter into particulars. It belongs to the Legislature to do that. The constitution now *prevents* equal taxation. The Whigs wish to remove that obstruction.

It is no objection to us, whilst it ought to be an argument with our Democratic friends in favor of the Georgia system, that that State is and has long been Democratic. We like fair and equal laws, whether originating with Whigs or Democrats. We do *not* like our own unequal and incomprehensible laws. Georgia is, besides, unquestionably first among the Southern States, in progressive improvement in all that makes a State great. Her example is worthy of imitation.

One more remark, and we will dismiss this Georgia system for the present. That State is situated like ours—an Eastern and a Western section. The East, as here, has the greater proportion of slaves, and of wealth generally. Yet an equal tax on all property, slaves and all, has never been complained of in any part of that State, but appears to be universally acceptable, and admirable in its practical working. Nobody in Georgia appears ever to have imagined that to tax every slave as *property*, according to his value, would either drive slaves out of the State or give aid and comfort to the Northern fanatics. It was reserved for the Democrats of North Carolina to make such notable discoveries. Is Georgia, Democratic Georgia, less alive to the importance of protecting that great interest than the Democrats of North Carolina?

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The National Convention of the Constitutional Union party meets at Baltimore on Wednesday. Delegates were arriving in large numbers at Washington on Saturday, and Baltimore letters say that forty to fifty thousand strangers are expected in that city during the session of the Convention.

The Senior Editor of the Observer left this for Baltimore on Friday last, and through him and our Baltimore exchanges the readers of the Observer will be promptly and fully informed of the doings of the Convention.

THE DEMOCRACY AT CHARLESTON.—It will be seen that the Charleston Convention (under instructions from Judge Douglas, it is said) adjourned on Thursday last to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June; and that the Seceders adjourned on the same day, after directing the preparation of a narative of the grounds of their secession and their subsequent proceedings and a call for a Southern Convention to be held at Richmond on the 18th of June. Before these results were effected a sub-secession took place, Judge Winston of Alabama seceding from the Seceders because their action was not sufficiently decided on the question of Southern Rights, and Senator Bayard of Delaware seceding because in his opinion their action looked to disunion.

And so the squabble has ended for the present. Whether any better success will attend its renewal at Baltimore remains to be seen. A new and more complying set of delegates from the seceding Southern States are doubtless expected to be in attendance and to assent to some new "infamous swindle," to use the language of the angry Democracy at Charleston. But the Convention at Baltimore on Wednesday next, if such action is taken as we hope and expect, will finish the good work so well begun at Charleston.

HUMBUGGERY.—The Raleigh Democratic Press says that "Granville, Wake, Person, Orange, Chatham, Moore and Richmond belong neither to the East nor to the West." Yet in the next breath it puts down Cumberland as belonging to the West, for in enumerating what the "Western counties" had received out of the State Treasury last year, it puts down, "Fayetteville and Western railroad $200,000; Interest on do. $6,720."

Now if Orange, Chatham and Moore be not Western counties, how can Cumberland be? And more than this, the *Western terminus* of the Road is in Chatham, and if Chatham is not a Western County, how can the West be charged with what is received by Chatham and Cumberland which is Southeast of Chatham?

But the Western counties have never had these sums of $200,000 and $6,720 out of the State Treasury. The State loaned its bonds to the Western railroad company for $200,000 (and for $100,000 more since,) but it received in exchange for them the company's bonds for a like amount; and the company has paid every dollar of the $6,720 interest, and all that has accrued since. These facts are too well known for any person of the least pretensions to intelligence to be deceived by the Press's statements.

The Raleigh Press says that the Observer "professes to be the organ of a great and respectable political party." When did we make such a profession? The Press is, as usual, mistaken.

The Press is every way much annoyed at our exposure of its blunders. It does not even deny that they are blunders, much less attempt to prove that they are not. But it don't like our way of showing them up. We think we could make our manner much less annoying to the Press if that paper would atone for its blunders, when pointed out.

STATE STOCK.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in New York at 96½, the last sale having been of a lot of $10,000 worth at that price. Virginia 92½.

Treasurer Courts advertises for sale in Saturday's Standard $100,000 of North Carolina State Bonds, issued under "An Act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State for certain purposes."

These bonds are sold to pay off a debt of the State which is about maturing, and will be issued in sums of $1000, $500, $200 or $100 each, to suit purchasers, bearing date 1st January, 1860, with Coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Those of $1,000 and $500 will run thirty years, and the $100 and $200 ten years.

THE CANVASS IN THIS DISTRICT.—We are authorized to state that F. D. Poisson, Esq., of Wilmington, one of the Whig Assistant Electors for this District, will address the people of Cumberland on Tuesday evening, of next (Superior Court) week.

THE CANVASS.—Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool spoke at Newbern on Thursday. The Progress of Friday, containing an account of the discussion, is probably taking a tour in the Raleigh and Goldsborough wagon. From its Saturday's issue we learn that Gov. Ellis was so far recovered as to be able to meet Mr. Pool again at Kinston on that day. Mr. Pool closes the present list of appointments at Washington on Wednesday. Gov. Ellis will not be there, business recalling him to Raleigh.

CANDIDATES.—John R. Barber Esq., and Dr. John S. Kendall are announced in the Argus as candidates for the Commons in Anson. So that there are now five candidates in the field.

Horatio Kallum, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate to represent the County of Stokes in the next House of Commons.

FINE TOBACCO.—We are indebted to Messrs. Murray & Corbin, Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for a box of the former of the "Gold Leaf" brand. They tell us that it only needs age to be excellent, but we are so well satisfied with its present qualities that it is not likely we shall be able to test the accuracy of their prediction.

Messrs. Murray & Corbin are located at Mt. Pleasant, Alamance County, work forty to fifty hands, and manufacture annually from 180,000 to 200,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, the growth of Alamance and Caswell counties. Messrs. J. H. Roberts & Co. and R. Mitchell are their agents here.

Since the above was in type, Messrs. M. & C. have sent us a liberal supply of smoking tobacco, whose qualities we have yet to ascertain.

THE MAIL TROUBLES.—Our exchanges on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, or rather such of them as manage to reach us by cross cuts or other contrivances, are full of complaints of the inconvenience to which they and the public have been subjected by the squabble between the Railroads and the Post Office Department. So far as we see, the public generally along the routes of the Roads concur with us in believing the Railroad Presidents in the right. The following from the Charlotte Bulletin, which we find in the Greensboro' Times this morning, is, we suppose, an authoritative statement of the origin and progress of the difficulties:—

"The facts are simply these—the several contracts between these Roads and the P. O. Department expired on the 1st of July last, but in consequence of a failure on the part of Congress to provide ways and means, the officers of the roads notified the department that the mails would be transmitted as usual until Congress assembled and made the necessary appropriations. These proposals were strictly adhered to, and in January last notice was given that if proper compensation was not allowed as to other and less important routes the transmission of the mails by these routes would cease on the 1st April. To this the Post Office Department have not deigned a reply, but rather than inflict upon the public the great inconvenience—injury we may properly say—the officers of the roads above named again notified the Department that they would continue the service until other arrangements were made, limiting the time to the 1st of May.

"The head of the Post Office Department, represented by Mr. Dundas, persistently refused to notice the communications sent by Presidents Johnston, Wilder and Fisher, hence no provision has been made to convey the mails, and the officers of the roads positively refuse to carry them. They are right in their demands, and we commend them for the line of policy they have determined to pursue."

We hope the matter may be speedily and satisfactorily arranged. The Raleigh stage-driver reports this morning that the Railroad Presidents have agreed to perform the service again, probably until the result of the negotiations between the Department and the Raleigh committee is known.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest has occurred during the past week. The House tariff bill has been up in Committee of the whole, and a new lot of old speeches on the sectional dispute has been provided for the Globe. Both Houses adjourned on Friday to this day.

Texas Troubles.—The following extract from a private letter written by a United States army officer to a gentleman in Mobile, from Brownsville, we find in the Mobile "Mercury:"

The Rangers have all been discharged, and I consider the troubles for a time at an end. The Mexicans are as 'humble' as Uriah Heep, and show no sign of resistance in any way. Dead Mexicans float down the river (the Rio Grande) occasionally, supposed to be killed by the Rangers above here. Four floated down to-day, tied together. Where this business will end I cannot tell."

Trouble at Savannah.—The Charleston Courier says that Captain Farnham, of slave trade fame, was liberated from prison in Savannah, on Tuesday afternoon, by some person or persons unknown, and without strict observance of the technical formalities of the statute. It is stated that, finding his prison door open, he quietly walked out, and was seen in sundry public places during the early evening. Information of this being brought to the United States Marshal, he deemed it his duty to attempt the re-arrest of the Captain; and, accompanied by several Deputies, repaired to the Pulaski House, for that purpose. But Captain Farnham's friends are stated to have refused to surrender him to custody. Pistols and revolvers are said to have been drawn, and the Marshal finally abandoned the attempt.

Finally, says a telegraphic despatch, the affair was compromised, and Farnham is to appear on Wednesday and give bail in the sum of $30,000.

More High-Priced Tobacco!—On Friday last Mr. David Parish, of Orange County, N. C., sold a lot of yellow leaf Tobacco in this market at $50 per hundred, which was purchased by R. H. Lewis, Esq., a manufacturer in this town. The Lugs from this crop brought $15 per hundred.
Milton Chronicle.

The Crops.—Wheat, once droopy and languishing under a protracted drought, now looks fine and promises a good turn-out. A great complaint prevails everywhere of the scarcity of Tobacco plants, and we are glad of it. For if planters would pitch half crops only of the weed this year, they would profit by it.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Trial of Daniel Worth.—The trial of Daniel Worth for circulating Helper's "Impending Crisis," in Guilford county, came off on Friday last at Greensborough before his Honor, Judge Bailey. The trial took about the same course as the former one in Randolph. Worth was found guilty of the crime charged, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, from which, as in Randolph, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.
High Point Reporter.

The bail of $5000, required by the magistrate at the time Worth was arrested, was reduced to $1000, which, together with the bond of $400 for costs, required to obtain the appeal, was taken by responsible securities. We further understand that the bail was reduced to $1000 on each indictment in Randolph county, and that proper securities could be had for these also. Hence we presume Worth is now at large, and it is the general opinion that he will soon make his escape North, to be forever a fugitive from justice from his native State.—*Greensborough Times.*

Morehead City.—We paid a flying visit to our flourishing neighbor last Saturday and were pleased to notice the many evidences of improvement exhibited. New buildings are continually going up, old ones are being renovated, and everything betokens a gradual, but healthy, advance upon the road to prosperity.—*Beaufort Journal.*

Salem Mutual Insurance.—We learn that the Salem Mutual Insurance Company organized on Wednesday evening, by electing I. G. Lash, Esq., President, and E. A. Vogler, Esq., Secretary.
Salem Press.

Terrible Calamity.—Three Persons Burned to Death.—On the prairie, about ten miles west of Amboy, Ill., a farm house, owned by Mr. Kelley, caught fire on Saturday night, and was burned to the ground, consuming three of its inmates.

Masonic.—The Masonic orders in the United States now embrace 4,792 lodges and 125,170 members.

MARRIED,

On the 29th April, by L. C. King, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH E. BASS to Miss MARY JANE HUDSON, daughter of John Hudson, Esq., all of Sampson.

On the 15th ult., by Wm. J. Williamson, Esq., Mr. ISAAC YOW to Miss DARCUS MANESS.

Also, on the 1st inst., by A. Stutts, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN PERRY to Miss JANE BROWN, all of Moore county.

In this county, on the 26th ult., by James M. Smith, Esq., Mr. BALLARD JACKSON to Miss MARY ELIZABETH ROYAL.

On the 2d inst., by Robert Mitchell, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, near Blockersville, Mr. JOHN W. McDONALD, to Miss LUCY ANN HALL, daughter of Mr. Nathan Hall, both of this county.

DIED,

In this county, at the residence of Duncan Shaw, on the 5th inst., Mr. NEILL MORRISON, aged about 58 years, after a painful illness of nine days.

The Augusta, Ga., and Tallahassee, Fla., papers will please copy.

In Robeson county, on the 25th of March, Miss BARBARA MURPHY, in the 75th year of her age.

Miss Murphy was one of that class who need no eulogy. She was extensively known; and was known only to be loved and admired.

She was a lady of fine sense, of deep-toned piety, and of great kindness of heart.

Blessed with ample means, and possessing a sociable and genial spirit, in sympathy alike with the young and the old, her hospitable dwelling was the favorite resort of many who will cherish her name in lasting remembrance. Though her last illness was short, she had been for many months, if not years, living in constant expectation of death. She had set her house in order and was waiting for the coming of her Lord.
N. C. Presbyterian copy. Com.

At his father's residence, in Robeson co., on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, Mr. HECTOR J. McNEILL, aged about 24 years. The deceased was a patient sufferer, for more than four months, which he bore with Christian fortitude. His end was calm and peaceful, as sets the Summer's Sun, but he left unmistakeable assurances that he will rise again to a blissful Immortality.

"Metropolitan" Trunk Agency,
A LARGE STOCK OF
New Style TRUNKS,
AT
Manufacturers' Prices,
Adding freight, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 4. 1t

Clothing for the Million!
WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF THE
NEWEST STYLES,
Coats, Pants & Vests,
Best make!
Perfect cut!
Desirable qualities!
At O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 4. 1t

Ladies' Silk Sun Umbrellas!
Ladies' Travelling Trunks!
Ladies' Wilton Bags!
Children's School Satchels!
At O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 4. 1t

Star Polish of the South!

A. J. WOODWARD,
That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.
May 5, 1860. 15-1y

NEW GOODS,
AT THE
CROCKERY STORE.
6 DOZ. Swing and Toilet **LOOKING GLASSES.**
4 doz. **WHEAT RIDDLES,** Fine.
6 REFRIGERATORS.
Five Minute Ice Cream Freezers,
3 and 4 quart.
Wine Bottles, 4, 5 and 6 to gallon.
Cocoa and Britannia Dippers, Best Box Coffee Mills, Pastry Boards, Lemon Squeezers, Cedar Tubs, Boys' Carts, Handled Sugar Boxes, Knife Boxes, Towel Stands, Hair Sieves, **Silver Soap, The Lady's Knife Cleaner,** Bird Cages, ***Ivory Handle Knives and Carvers, Britannia Spoons, &c., &c.***
—ALSO—
—FRESH SUPPLIES OF—
White China, White Granite and Common Wares.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 1, 14-ilm

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHATHAM CO., N. C., April 25, 1860.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Bear Creek Volunteer Company on the 14th inst., the Company agreed to celebrate the 4th of July, and you were unanimously chosen by the Company to deliver the Address on the occasion. We, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to inform you of your appointment and request your acceptance of the same. Yours, &c.

J. F. RIVES,
H. O. DUNLAP,
W. S. WEBSTER,
WM. J. HEADEN. Com.

CHAPEL HILL, April 28, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter was received to-day, informing me that I have been chosen to deliver the Address at the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, and requesting my acceptance of the same. Although I could wish that the honor had fallen upon one more able to meet the expectations of the intelligent community of whom the audience will be composed, yet I cannot decline to comply to the extent of my ability. The voice of patriotism that tells me to live not for myself, but for my country, and the affection I bear for the gallant Company of which you are members will not permit me to decline. Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which you have made known to me the wishes of the Company, and believe me, very truly, your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM J. HEADEN.

To Messrs. J. F. RIVES, H. O. DUNLAP and W. S. WEBSTER, Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 7.

BACON,	12	a 14	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	LARD,	12½	a 14
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8½	a
Sperm	45	a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 15	Cuba	30	a 32
Laguira	15	a 17	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Java	18	a 20	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10½	a 10½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8	a 8½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 25	a 1 30
Gunny	16	a 18	Alum	50	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	1 00	a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 12½	
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25	a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	N. C. Apple	80	a 0 85
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 75
Family	6 75	a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	65	a 0 75
Super.	6 55	a 6 65	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Fine	6 25	a 6 35	SUGARS—		
Scratched	6 05	a 6 15	Loaf	13	a 13½
GRAIN—			Crushed	12	a 13
Corn	1 10	a 1 15	Coffee	10½	a 11
Wheat	1 00	a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½	a 10
Rye	1 15	a 1 25	New Orleans	8½	a 9½
Oats	75	a 90	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	1 00	a 1 10	WOOL,	19	a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½	a 14	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 30	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin, new	2 45	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½	Hard	1 20	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	39	a 40

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Several large lots N. C. changed hands during the week at 12½ to 13.

Cotton—Receipts light; sales on Thursday at 10½ for good cotton.

Flour—Firm at quotations; an advance of 10 cts. per bbl. since Thursday's review.

Grain—Country Corn in demand at 1 10 to 1 15. The market is well supplied with Eastern Corn; we note sales at 2 25 to 2 35 per bag.

Turpentine—Yellow dip has advanced 15 cts. per bbl. Spirits—Has an upward tendency. (See quotation.)

Rosin—Some beautiful lots No. 1 Pale Rosin changed hands during the week; transactions private. There is as yet no regular price.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 5, 1860.

Turpentine, new virgin $3, yellow 2 75, hard 1 65. Spirits 42½. Tar $2. Cotton, 33 bales at 7 for stained, 9 to 11½ for low to good middling. Pea nuts 1 60. No other transactions. Last sales of common rosin at 1 15 to 1 20, low No. 1 1 25, No. 1 1 40 to $2. Flour, super 7 25. Lumber, 1 raft flooring $13. Bacon, N. C. hams 13. Hay 1 15. Salt 75.

At New York, Cotton firm with sales of 1400 bales on Friday; last quotations of middling uplands 11. Flour dull; Southern 6 40 to 6 60. Naval stores steady.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. May 4th and 5th—Steamers Kate McLaurin and Sun, with passengers, and goods for Pemberton & Sloan, A G Thaggard, Page & Surles, D & W McLaurin, A M Johnson, A G Thornton & Co, and 300 boxes Guns for N. C. Arsenal.

"GO AND SEE"
At what Greatly Reduced Prices
SILKS, Berages, Berage Anglais, Tamertines, Challies, Organdies, Printed Jaconets, Brilliants, Collars and Embroideries of all kinds, are selling at for Cash, by J. N. PRIOR.
May 7. 1t

In the Jamb!
SAVE MONEY by purchasing your Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
30 Spring HOOP SKIRTS, 2 25; former price 3 75.
at J. N. PRIOR'S.
May 7. 1t

Select your Fans and Parasols
FROM a large and beautiful assortment, at
J. N. PRIOR'S.
May 7. 1t

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors & Havana Segars,
NO. 12, HAY ST.
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock
Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,
which for excellency of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.
Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.
Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at
ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12 HAY ST.
May 7. 15 ilm

ECONOMY!!
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,
Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.
Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.
J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

BULK MEAT.
10 HHDS. BULK SIDES and SHOULDERS, for sale by E. F. MOORE.
April 26. 12-3wi

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday 1st June next.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Pres't.
May 2, 1860. 15-tm

WHEAT, WHEAT, WHEAT, WANTED,
FOR which the highest price that can be afforded, will be paid at the Merchant Mills, Fayetteville N. C.
May 4, 1860. 15-*3t

STILL WANTED,
A SECOND-HAND TURPENTINE STILL of 15 to 20 Bbls. Capacity wanted. Apply to
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 4. 15-1t

LIME.
300 CASKS UNSLAKED LIME in prime order, for sale low. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 7, 1860. 15-3w

Copartnership Notice.
THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of A. BUIE & CO., for the purpose of Merchandizing and making Turpentine.
ARCH'D BUIE.
JAS. B. HARRIS.
NEILL BUIE.
Red Banks, Robeson Co., May 4. 15-*3tpd

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

$5000.
THE Subscriber has on hand, and will continue to make Extra Thick SPIRIT BARRELS, made expressly for shipping, by workmen of five years experience, every Barrel warranted, at his Shop 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, East side of the river, directly on the river road, where they can be had very low for Cash. Sample barrels can be seen at Messrs. Goldston & Fuller's, South-side Hay street, where all orders will be promptly filled. Also, Messrs. Page & Surles, near the market, are Agents.
K. M. WILLIAMSON.
May 7. 15*1m

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 28th of April 1860, as a runaway, a negro, who says that he belongs to Lafayette Moore of Halifax county, N. C. Said negro is about thirty-five years old, five feet nine inches high; weighs about 165 lbs., dark copper color; says his name is TOM, says he formerly belonged to Dr. James Fields and was sold by him to said Moore.
The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
May 3, 1860. 15tf
Raleigh Standard tf. and send bill to this office.

At the request of many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Thankful to my fellow-citizens for the very liberal support heretofore given me, should they again elect me to the office, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess. HECTOR McNEILL.
May 2. 14-te

WANTED,
A WOMAN to cook, wash and iron for a small family, the remainder of the year. Apply at this Office, by note to "J."
May 3. 14-2t

LIME!
50 CASKS, in good order. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
May 3. 14-istf

DR. GROVER COE,
MAY be consulted personally or by letter, at his office Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ MEDICAL ELECTRICITY APPLIED. ☜
Wilmington, May 1, 1860. 14-1m

Kerosene Oil.
FOR SALE by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,
SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.
30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

CROCKERY, CHINA
and GLASS WARE.
W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of
GOODS IN HIS LINE,
Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.
March 12. 99-12m

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-i6m

KNIVES AND FORKS.
A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.
Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.
Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at
"The Crockery Store."
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

Molasses! Molasses!!
I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.
Wilmington, Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-i3m

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

"Squire, what is the meaning of such a crowd in front of Woodward's?"

"He has just received his SPRING STOCK, and I suppose they are there making their selections!"

THIS season the style of Coats is Double and Single BREASTED, with Large Sleeves; PANTS, LARGE LEGS; Vest Double and Single Breasted.

My Stock is now complete and ready for inspection by all those who may wish well made and neat fitting garments. Call and make your selections before the Stock is picked over.

CATALOGUE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

Black Cloth Coats, Single and Double Breasted.
Silk Mixture Suits.
Cassimere Suits.
French Dr. d'Ete, Imitation Dr. d'Ete.
Black Alpacca Frocks and Sacks.
Tweeds in Suits.
Cottonade in Suits.
Linen Frocks and Sacks.
Linen Dusters, five different varieties.
Black Doeskin Pants.
Extra supply of **Fancy Cassimeres.**
Drap d'Ete, French Ribbed.
White Drilling.
Navy Duck and Marseilles.
A supply of **Youth's Cassimere Suits.**
Also, pants for Boys from 7 to 14 years old, VESTS of every style and varieties for the Season.

Special attention is called to a NEW STYLE SHIRT never introduced in this Market before this season. Extra supply of **Gauze Flannel and Merino** finish **Under Shirts.** A large supply of **Fancy Neck Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks, Vallses & Carpet Bags.**

All the above goods will be Sold low for Cash, or on time to all those who pay their Bills when presented.

P. S. Don't forget that my FRENCH TAILOR is ready to make up at any time Clothing for any Gentlemen who wish to have them made to order. Call at any time at the ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE and leave your measure and your orders will be filled and satisfaction guarantied.

☞ **Market Square,** Two Doors below **Hinsdale's Drug Store.**

A. J. WOODWARD.

April 9, 1860. 7-2m

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by **CHURCH & DUPONT,**
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to *every* mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y-2s

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*

March 24. 3-

Bank of Fayetteville,
21st APRIL, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday, the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 21. 11*tm

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.

Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

P. TAYLOR,

OFFERS FOR SALE—
Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hard-Ware, and Hollow-Ware, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, and Corn.

FISH.

Mackerel in bbls., ½ and ¼ bbls.
Mullets " " " " "
Herring No. 1 in ½ and ¼ bbls.

April 7. 7*1m

A. G. Thornton & Co.

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery. Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do.; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at Factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 68 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C. A. G. THORNTON & CO.

March 24, 1860. 3*-2mpd

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.

SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."

So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.

D. H. DEWAR.

April 14. 9*tf

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 92 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

An Agency for the Sale of

WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 28, 1859. 3*1y

THE COPPER TOE!

A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

IT IS well known that Children and Youth usually wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips,

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of supplying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES.

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average, *one pair of Shoes with the Tips,* will for children, *wear as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT,* and for Misses, Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE.

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts,* in an experience of more than two years, which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* have, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the old style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more,* the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses,* also for *Miners'* and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to be cut or worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & MOORE,
Owners of the Patent.

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.

February 17. 98-*3mos

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CUTTERS.

6500 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR SALE, lying in one body on the Ohoopie River, in Tattnall County, Ga., price moderate, terms easy. Titles perfect and undisputed. For further particulars, address A. P. McRAE or M. M. MATTOX, Reidsville, Tattnall, Co. Ga.

Reidsville, April 9. 11*1m

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Neill McNair and wife Elizabeth, William F. Harllee, Benjamin Covington and wife Mary Ann, Thomas H. Harllee, Robert F. Graham and wife Ellen, against James J. Harllee, and John N. McCall and wife Julia. Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants James J. Harllee and John N. McCall and wife Julia, in the above-mentioned case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the Fourth Monday in Feb'y, A. D. 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN Clk.

April 9, 1860. 7*6w

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

GILBERT M. PATTERSON.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

April 19, 1860. 11*4w

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Emeline A. Robinson vs. Arthur A. Robinson, and John Robinson.
Bill of Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur A. Robinson, one of the defendants in the above Bill of complaint is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the Bill heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County, at office the last Monday in February, 1860.

7*6w] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

James Dodd vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

March 30. 5*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Duncan Crawford vs. Samuel Spivey, William Ford, Arch'd Odum.
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N C., for the said Defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Feb'y, 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

April 9, 1860. 7*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

E. Murray & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

March 30. 5*6w

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $23,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand,	247,788.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 19, 1859. 16-Y

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Hardware, Cutlery,
SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON,
TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

Harpers' Magazine for May.

April 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

HOLMES & ROBINSON'S

OUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

Aug 5, 1859. 38-1y

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery:

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

LARGE STOCK!

NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;

—A great variety.—

Perfumeries and Extracts,

Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.

WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES:

Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monnies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.

Dec 3, 1859 72-

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

DR. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY

We are authorised to announce Gen. D. DOWD as a Candidate for the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery, at the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE second term of this Institution begins on the 1st of MAY. For a circular respecting terms of study, etc., address the Superintendent,

COL. C. C. TH...

April 21. 11-6...

NOTICE.

WE have the best pair of deep Iron Grey three years old, that we have seen a pair. Any person desirous of looking at such a pair can see them in Fayetteville frequently. Inquire of Mr. John Ausley. WM. CARTER & SON.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., 1860.

April 24, 1860.

D. W. EVANS & CO.

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

GIFT BOOK HOUSE

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK

Worth from 50 cents, to $100.00

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have the largest and most varied selection of Books offered by any publishing house in the country, which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and warranted perfect in every form.

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will be an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, each really intrinsic value will commend them to the taste of good taste. By buying in large quantities for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the location of New York City, with its many different means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been thoroughly perfected, that orders received by morning mail, the next morning are on their way to destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail. Our directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured on return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring *to become such,* examine our terms, as ten books can be sold in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the chaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of draft, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. The precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, in assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black and white, only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO.**
677 BROADWAY, New York.

April 9, 1860. 7-2...

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Shepherd, Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the County of Richmond, be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 4th Monday in June, A. D., 1860, at which time jurors, suitors and witnesses will attend.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the